

GARFIELD COAL PLAN

Regulations to Govern Operation of Mines This Week

SCALE OF PROFITS
FOR RETAIL DEALERS

Distribution of Crude Oil
May Come Under Government Rule

Washington, Aug. 27.—Regulations to govern the operation of coal mines will be issued by Dr. H. A. Garfield, fuel administrator, probably this week. Mr. Garfield devoted some time to the situation Saturday and called into conference Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the coal committee of the council of national defense, and George Otis Smith, chief of the geological survey.

The federal trade commission is working on a scale of profits for retail coal dealers, which it will submit to Dr. Garfield. Indications are that retail prices will be fixed to complete the government's control of the coal industry already put into operation with the fixing of mine and wholesale prices.

Regulation of the production and distribution of crude oil and its products under the food control law was predicted Saturday night. Although the government has no power to fix a scale of prices for oil it can require that the industry operate under a licensing system and this, officials say, probably will be put into effect.

SAY COAL MEN BLED BOSTON

Federal Trade Commission Reports on Price Investigation—Profits Were Too Fat.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Boston coal dealers, the federal trade commission reported Saturday, with a few notable exceptions, "did not hesitate" during the spring months this year "to take advantage of the necessities of the public and to charge for anthracite a price that netted them unreasonable margins."

The commission's report, resulting from the investigation it made of the retail coal situation in several large cities, says individual dealers in Boston made margins of profit far exceeding the average and that on egg coal alone five large retailers and three small dealers during April made profits greater than \$2.50 a ton.

The same profits were taken by certain dealers during May and one large retailer, who increased his supply by 87 per cent in the face of a considerable shortage, made profits ranging from \$3.85 to \$4.42 a ton on various sizes.

The receipts of coal for all Boston, however, during April and May were below those of the preceding year for the same period. Favoritism in distributing coal to dealers is shown by the report, which says that while 16 favored retailers got more coal this year than they did last year, 35 got less.

One of the favored dealers got more than half of the increase.

AMERICAN WOMEN GAIN FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR

Mrs. Borden Turner One of Three Recipients for War Relief Work.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Three women Saturday received the legion of honor for their work in connection with the war. They are Lady Michelham, founder of the hospital in the Astoria hotel, Paris, Mrs. Borden Turner of Chicago, who has maintained a hospital in Belgium territory since the beginning of the war, and Miss Ivins of the Scottish Women's hospital at Royamont. Minister of War Painleve pinned the crosses on them, saluting them on both cheeks in accordance with the custom.

MADE LOVE TO SCORES.

Poet Was Too Liberal in Distribution of His Affections.

Cleveland, Aug. 25.—John Beckwith, a poet, author and soldier, arrested here Thursday on a charge of using the mails to defraud, yesterday told federal officers he made love to scores of women throughout the country in order to get funds to keep "the one woman" in luxury in a home in the Adirondacks near Albany, N. Y. Postoffice Inspector C. F. Smith of Albany, who came here after Beckwith, said yesterday the Adirondack home Beckwith described as being under mortgage in his appeals to his many fiancées for funds, is no myth. Beckwith will be taken before Federal Judge Westenhaver to-day for removal proceedings. Beckwith has expressed his willingness to go back to Utica, N. Y., and face the woman he admits he made love to by mail.

CROSS FOR DARTMOUTH MEN

Charles W. Isbell of North Adams Among Those Decorated.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Charles M. Ashton, Jr., of Philadelphia and Charles W. Isbell of North Adams, Mass., both Dartmouth students in the American field service, were awarded war crosses Saturday. The presentation was made at the American military hospital at Neuilly, where the two men are recovering from injuries received a month ago while removing wounded under fire in the Champagne region.

YOUR BILIOUSNESS

and constipation, headache, drowsiness, coated tongue, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, quickly disappear if you take Hood's Pills. Many say these pills act better on the liver and bowels than anything else. Do not gripe. 25c. of druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIP OF BARRE GOLF CLUB

To Be Played Off Aug. 30, 31 and Sept. 1 and 3—Match with Burlington Saturday a Draw.

The annual championship of the Barre Golf club will be played off on Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1 and Sept. 3. The committee in charge expects to have a large entry and the most interesting championship that has ever been played on its course. The players are all in their best form now, and some hard matches will be fought before the real champion is found.

On Thursday morning, the qualifying round of 18 holes will be played. The 16 best scores enter first 16 for championship. On the other players will enter second 16. On Thursday afternoon the first rounds match play 18 holes. On Saturday, early afternoon, second rounds match play 18 holes. Saturday afternoon, semi-finals match play 18 holes. Monday morning, finals, championship 36 holes; other finals, 18 holes.

Any players wishing to play off their second rounds on Friday or Saturday forenoon may do so. All members wishing to enter must be at the clubhouse by 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning, as the draws will be made and the qualifying round started by 9 o'clock.

The tournament committee will meet to-night (Monday) at Marston's Cigar store at 7:30 to make final arrangements. Prizes will be awarded to winners in the tournament as follows: Qualifying round, best gross score, annual gross cup; qualifying round, best net score, annual handicap cup; winner of championship, championship cup; losing eight, first 16, president's prize; winning eight, second 16, special prize; losing eight, second 16, special prize.

Twenty-two members of the Barre Golf club traveled to Burlington on Saturday to play off their return match with the Waubesa Golf club of that city. The game, from start to finish, was very evenly contested, and the match resulted in a draw, both teams having 11 points each. Before the last three pairs came in, the result was 11 to 8 in the Burlington club's favor, and it looked bad for the Barre boys. However, the three who had yet to come in brought in a win each and therefore tied up the match. The course was in splendid condition. After the game a fine supper was served at the clubhouse. Below is the full result of the game:

Burlington	Barre
Soule	Johnston
Maynard	Walsh
Twitchell	Forsythe
Elliott	Hutchinson
Holt	J. Freeland
Englesby	D. Stuart
Woodbury	Craig
Whitney	McMillan
Beecher	P. Brown
Ward	A. P. Abbott
Bartlett	H. Brown
Buttles	J. Robertson
Rimball	J. Mackay
Adams	Brand
Bissett	G. Mackay
Parker	Phillips
Miller	Woodruff
Munderlok	H. Davidson
Deigle	Ballard
Carroll	L. Abbott
Weed	A. Freeland
Welch	J. Davidson
Total	Total

Sporting Notes.

Friday's engagement between New York and Chicago was played in one hour and 15 minutes, that being the record of the season.

Bieber, the Pirate left fielder, equalled the world's record for putouts in that position in Friday's game with Boston, when he had 10 putouts to his credit. He gathered them from all parts of the field in a most approved style. The record which he equalled was made by Fred Clarke, former left fielder of the Pittsburgh team, in a game between St. Louis and Pittsburgh on April 25, 1911.

Hard hitting for both teams featured Friday's double-header between Philadelphia and Cincinnati, when Groh secured six hits out of eight times at bat, while Cravath had three triples and a single and a base on balls to his credit in eight trips to the plate.

The Boston National league team have lost what looked to be a promising young player in Henry Schreiber, the shortstop recently purchased from the Lawrence team. Schreiber took the examination for the new national army last week and was accepted, having waived claim to exemption. However, the Lawrence club is the money loser, as he was purchased on the condition of a guarantee of delivery.

Friday's encounter between Philadelphia and Detroit was certainly a slugging match, as the Tigers had 13, while the Athletics had 16 hits to their credit. Bodie, the Philadelphia left fielder, was the star of the game, having two doubles and two singles to his credit in five times at bat.

The New York American league team have purchased Smallwood of the Newark club of the International league.

In an effort to stamp out the betting evil in the Boston baseball parks, President Johnson of the American league has issued an order for the refusal of admission to persons convicted of betting.

Saturday's engagement between Detroit and Philadelphia was Sam Crawford day and the veteran slugger played what may prove to be his last full game as a Tiger. The Detroit club presented its entire share of receipts, amounting to about \$2,500, while admiring fans presented him a diamond ring valued at \$600.

ITALIANS WIN BIG VICTORY

Scale Monte Santo Like Squirrels—Now Command Plain East of Gorizia

AND PRESS AFTER
THE FLEEING FOE

French Make Fresh Advance Before Verdun—Keen Battle in Flanders

Rome, Aug. 27.—The Italian troops on the Isonzo front are marching to complete victory.

At Udine, Salvatore Barzilai, civil governor of the Austrian territory occupied by the Italian army, when informed of the complete victory of the Italians, exclaimed:

"At last our soldiers have achieved this magnificent thing; they have freed our soil from the ancient enemy."

The final success of the Italians in winning their greatest battle in this war is thrilling the country as never before. Both the army and the civilians now see the result of two years' suffering and economic hardship. The victory came unexpectedly, notwithstanding the encouraging bulletins of the last fortnight. It is Gen. Cadorna's rule never to announce an event until certain that his troops are able to hold new positions.

The tricolor of Italy has been flying since Friday on the summit of Monte Santo, which was an Austrian stronghold on the Isonzo front, according to the official statement issued at Rome Saturday by the Italian war department. The Italian second army, Gen. Cadorna reports, has broken through the Austro-Hungarian line of defense at several points and is closely pursuing the Austro-Hungarians, who are retiring and defending the difficult ground yard by yard.

The statement says: "Since yesterday the tricolor has been flying on the summit of Monte Santo. The gallant troops of the second army, having broken through the line of defense at several points, are closely pursuing the enemy, who is retiring and defending the difficult ground yard by yard."

"On the Carso the struggle is continuing around the positions captured by us and which the enemy vainly is attempting to retake. In the incessant fighting the Salerno, Catanzaro and Nurge brigades have distinguished themselves for their boldness and stubbornness."

"The aerial activity was very lively yesterday. Our Caproni machines, after having several times bombed the Chiavenna valley, crowded with enemy troops, flew low and engaged the infantry. Of the 233 airplanes which took part in the battle only one did not return."

MARE ISLAND EXPLOSION DELIBERATE ACT

Board Reports Blowing Up of Powder Magazine Was Not Accidental.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The explosion at Mare Island navy yard in July, killing five and injuring more than 30, is pronounced in an official report made public Saturday by Secretary Daniels to have been the deliberate act of someone unknown, and not an accident.

Secretary Daniels Saturday made public a synopsis of the report made after investigation by the bureau of ordinance and navigation and the judge advocate general of the navy. All those branches of the service agreed there had been no "hampering instructions or restrictive directions of the method of investigation."

It was the Mare Island explosion investigation which led to the recent bitter controversy between Secretary Daniels and the navy league which culminated in Mr. Daniels cutting all relations between the naval establishment and the league.

In a statement recently, the acknowledged purpose of which was to force publicity of the investigation, the league declared that it had been informed of evidence that a time fuse had been found leading to the black powder magazine in which the explosion occurred, showing a criminal conspiracy, and that the investigation was being hampered by powerful labor influences.

Secretary Daniels hotly denounced the charge that any influence was holding up the investigation and cut all connections with the league. As to the truth of the charge that a fuse had been discovered, Mr. Daniels said the report on the investigation was not then available.

NO WILSON PEACE TALK

President Will Not Address Congress on Subject.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Talk in Congress that President Wilson might possibly address the national body on the subject of peace when he makes reply to Pope Benedict's proposal was effectively silenced Saturday when the White House let it be known in emphatic terms that the president has no such intention. Some senators who thought they had an inside view of what the president was planning discussed it as a probability Saturday. The statement at the White House Saturday was unequivocal in its terms, however, that the president had not thought of going before Congress to speak on the subject.

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DON'T ACCEPT AIR CRAFT OF ALLIES

American Engineers Are Building for Reliability Rather Than Speed.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Tests of the standardized United States airplane motors designed and built under the direction of the air-craft production board, make it practically certain that American-made fighting machines will be available for service in France early next year. Probably three distinct types of service craft for the army will be turned out. They will be the small, swift machines designed for air duels and to screen observation and bombing craft, daylight bombing machines, slower than the fighting craft but still fast enough to minimize the danger from anti-aircraft guns and big enough to carry observers, photographic outfits, radio and bombs in addition to their guns, and the still slower night bombing machines, in which carrying capacity is increased at the expense of speed because darkness protects them from gunfire.

The United States motor, it is understood, was not designed primarily for speed. Durability and reliability were the objects of the American engineers, who are not satisfied to accept without question the verdict of the French and British air services as to the most satisfactory types of craft for fighting purposes.

HOOVER DENIES HE ASKS \$165 WHEAT

Food Administrator Is Not Trying to Influence Committee Headed by Garfield.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The food administration at Washington denied reports that Herbert Hoover is attempting to influence the price fixing committee headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield to put a price of \$1.65 on the 1917 crop of wheat and gave out copies of a telegram sent by Mr. Hoover to a North Dakota newspaper which declared the food administrator was offering no suggestions as to price.

Mr. Hoover's telegram was in reply to one from Representative Young of North Dakota, which concluded: "Anything we get above \$1.65 a bushel will be on account of clenched fists shaken in the faces of Garfield and Hoover."

Mr. Hoover's message declared the farming interests have a majority representation on the price-fixing committee and that its membership is made up of men in whom the whole country has confidence.

"My duty is simply to see," said Mr. Hoover, "that the farmer receives a fair price, whatever that may be, and to see that the consumer obtains his bread without speculative profits in between the farmer and the consumer, which maintained over the first half of this year. I assume that the farmer no more wants to bleed the consumer by obtaining more than a fair price, than he wants to be bled by the producers of food and other commodities who also are being asked to maintain fair prices."

The Garfield committee, it is understood, will be ready to recommend a price by the middle of this week. Rumor puts this price at slightly more than \$2.

Wheat prices were discussed Saturday in the Senate. Senator Gronna declared government control would have a ruinous effect on production and, instead of stimulating, would restrict it.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Detroit—Boston 6, Detroit 3.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 2, Washington 1.
At Chicago—Chicago 8, New York 3.
At St. Louis—(First game) St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5; (second game) St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 5.

Saturday's Results.

At Cleveland—New York 3, Cleveland 0.
At Detroit—Detroit 4, Philadelphia 2.
At Chicago—Chicago 4, Washington 1.
At St. Louis—Boston 3, St. Louis 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	77	46	.626
Boston	73	46	.614
Cleveland	68	57	.544
Detroit	63	59	.516
New York	56	61	.479
Washington	54	64	.458
St. Louis	48	75	.390
Philadelphia	43	74	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Saturday's Results.

At New York—(First game) New York 6, Chicago 1; (second game) New York 2, Chicago 1.
At Brooklyn—(First game) Brooklyn 12, St. Louis 0; (second game) Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 0.
At Philadelphia—(First game) Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3 (10 innings); (second game) Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.
At Boston—Boston 2, Pittsburgh 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	74	40	.649
Philadelphia	64	48	.571
St. Louis	62	57	.521
Cincinnati	63	62	.504
Chicago	61	60	.504
Brooklyn	56	59	.486
Boston	49	61	.445
Pittsburg	37	79	.319

FAIR AND COOLER

Ideal Weather Conditions to Prevail Until Thursday, Says Weather Man.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Weather predictions for the week issued by the weather bureau are: Fair, cooler weather until about Thursday. Somewhat higher temperatures and showery weather is probable thereafter.

ONE TWENTIETH TO REPORT SEPT. 5

40 Per Cent. of State's Quotas to Camp at Ayer on 19th

NEW RULING BY
GENERAL CROWDER

For Mobilization of Men for National Army—Exemption Boards Praised

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder sent to governors of states Saturday an order changing the proportion of the various states' quotas of men selected for the National Army that are required to be furnished on certain dates. The new order calls for five per cent. of each state's quota to report at cantonments Sept. 5, 40 per cent. Sept. 19, 40 per cent. on Oct. 3, and the remainder, 15 per cent., as soon thereafter as practicable.

Reasons for the change were given by Gen. Crowder as follows:

"In announcing the decision to mobilize only five per cent. of the National Army on Sept. 5 instead of 30 per cent., the opportunity is taken to give a local and district boards the credit that is due them for the overwhelming amount of work they have accomplished in scrutinizing the thousands of cases that it was necessary for them to examine in order to have 30 per cent. of their quota ready on Sept. 5."

"Reports received from practically every state in the union show that every state would have ready much more than 30 per cent. of its quota on Sept. 5 and the vast majority of them would have been ready with their entire quota on that date. This service has required a month of the most exacting work on the part of the boards. This work has consumed under adverse conditions and is in large part uncompensated."

"It stands as one of the most significant expressions of substantial patriotism and devotion on the part of 15,000 men selected from among the best citizens of the country."

Congestion of rail traffic and the necessity of making better provision for the reception of the men at the cantonments dictated the changes.

Local boards are directed to disregard order of liability numbers to some extent in selecting the first five per cent., as men of experience, such as cooks and former soldiers, are desired at that time. Warning is given, however, against getting into this levy, by reason of his experience, any man who might not otherwise have been included in the first increment of the district at all.

In his message to governors respecting new mobilization orders, Gen. Crowder said in part:

"The congestion of traffic that will be entailed in the early part of September by the movement of the National guard into training camps makes it inadvisable to attempt to move any large percentage of the National Army on Sept. 5. For this reason, the war department has communicated the following schedule of movements of the National army to the provost marshal-general: Five per cent. of the quota of each state beginning Sept. 5; 40 per cent. beginning Sept. 19; 40 per cent. beginning Oct. 3, the remaining 15 per cent. as soon thereafter as practicable."

"The object of calling five per cent. to place in the camps enough men to form a skeleton organization to assist in receiving and assimilating the large contingents. For this reason it is required that local boards send only white men, and so far as practicable that they send men with some military experience or cooks. In making this selection order numbers are not controlling, but great care must be taken not to send men whose order of call is so late that they will not be within the quota of the boards. The careful selection of these men will be of great assistance to the orderly organization of the National Army, and it is hoped that local boards will act with this end in view."

"In order that it may not be necessary to make any special railway arrangements to prevent a congestion of normal railway traffic, local boards should be instructed to send approximately one per cent. of their quotas on each of five successive days beginning Sept. 5. It is thought that every board in the country will have available at least five per cent. of its quota by Sept. 5, and therefore that it will not be necessary for the adjutant-general of the state to call upon any board for more or less than five per cent."

OAT CARGO SUNK

U-Boat Attacks British Vessel Carrying 350,000 Bushels.

An Atlantic port, Aug. 27.—The torpedoing of the British steamer Treliack, loaded with 350,000 bushels of oats for the French government, was reported by the officers of a British steamer which arrived Saturday. The crew of the Treliack, together with the crew of another steamer which they had picked up a few hours before they themselves were attacked, were rescued by an American warship after they had been adrift a short time. Although the Treliack was armed she had no chance to defend herself. She registered 2,647 tons.

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GERMANY AS A TRADE COMPETITOR

Warning Given American Business Men By Department of Commerce of After-the-War Methods.

Washington, Aug. 26.—"Whatever may be the outcome of the war, Germany is going to make as active a canvass for the export trade as its resources and financial condition at the end of the war will allow," is the warning given American business men to-day by the department of commerce.

The aims of Germany to capture the great neutral markets of South and Central America, Spain and the Near East, disclosed in a report just made available to American business by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, written by Chauncey D. Snow, after a thorough investigation and study. Mr. Snow was in Germany investigating industrial conditions when the war broke out.

"Writers in the German press," says Mr. Snow, "at this time acknowledge that there is bound to be a prejudice against German products in the markets of the countries now hostile to Germany. With an assured commercial hostility in such vast markets, it is obvious that German export trade must make the most of the few remaining neutral markets. In the great neutral markets of South and Central America—in which American exporters are more than ever directly interested—in Spain, and in other countries not actively involved in hostilities, German competition after the war will be particularly severe. At the present time German over-sea commerce is reduced to practically nothing. The German exporters, however, are endeavoring to keep in touch with their foreign markets and are doing everything they can to preserve their good will in those markets."

In the neutral countries of Scandinavia, The Netherlands, and Switzerland, Germany has continued to do a considerable export business. Manufacturers in some lines, since the outbreak of the war, have paid special attention to these countries and have actually won a larger share of the trade than they had before, because of the difficulties those countries have had in obtaining ample, prompt, and regular shipments by water.

German exporters are already planning campaigns for extending their business in the Near East. Some of the German writers on foreign trade urge the advisability of making the most of the German opportunities in that region, and are pointing out that if sufficient energy were bestowed on the development of Mesopotamia it would become a second Egypt. They are pointing out that the thing for Germany to do is to establish itself so firmly in the countries to the east that in any future contingency Germany would have overland communication with big and flourishing markets and sources of supply for raw materials all the way east to the Persian gulf and the Red sea. The German Levant banks are already there. Germany has already taken a hand in the construction of railways in the near east, and if the Germans can further irrigate and the growth of industries in that section, Germany's future in world trade will be more secure. The near east is apparently one of the great fields where German competition will be keenest.

"Among the preparations for the period following the war the international movement between Germany and Austria-Hungary are most interesting. In the common cause of war the two empires have been brought very close together, and it is felt generally that following the war they will remain in the closest of economic—possibly, also, political—relations. Bulgaria and Turkey, likewise, have been brought closer to the great central powers by the war, and less clearly formulated efforts are being made to align them with Germany and Austria-Hungary when the war stops."

"In looking to the future, the United States has many of the same problems as Germany and the other warring nations. Like the German exporters, the American exporters have to face a period of sharp business competition in foreign countries such as, probably, has never before been met. In Germany the individual business man, all the local and great national associations of business men, and the government departments are now strenuously occupied with the problems that must be worked out. The American business men's associations and the government departments are

alive to the importance of these matters, and upon their individual and co-operative efforts through the coming critical years will depend in a large measure the nation's future in international commerce.

"In the German commercial high schools at the present time emphasis is more than ever being laid on the higher course in preparation for foreign trade. At the commercial high school in Berlin, for the winter semester 1916-17, 113 separate courses of instruction were offered. Of special interest are the courses on the general science of world trade; the political and economic organizations of the world war and their effect upon its operation; German co-operative organization as a result of the war; coal and iron; the economic chemistry of vegetable and animal products; valuation, treatment, and utilization of grain and the establishment of grain elevators; the study of machinery; the commercial geography of France and Italy; economic conditions in Russia, Russian language; courses in French, Italian and Spanish; elementary and advanced Turkish."

"At the same time, that is, in 1916, in the midst of the war, the University of Berlin was offering no less than 94 courses of study especially referred to as 'preparing for commerce and industry.' There were in the curriculum Danish, Swedish, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Arabic, Russian and Turkish."

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